HER VOICE IS FOR FREEDOM.

From The Leavenworth Times, Aug & When the heart is fall, words become feeble; th beer is then for feeling. We give up to it, and we nevel and about and hurrah. Amid bonfires, ill iminahere sad the roar of cannon, only, can we find went for, or give expressions to, the common joy.

Kaness makes answer for heresif! To those timid and doubting friends who feared lest her freemen might falter, we say, hear their voice on the second day of August. It is simple and majesti to It is pure and mighty. Worn out and worn down by years of oppression and of struggle; exhausted by Conventions and elections thereafter; poor and temp ed; yet, as if conscious of the dignity of the great issue its greater consequences, see them, as like selfescriffeing patriots they poured out and maintained their integrity, with the full strength of American manhand

people, whose eyes were fixed on Katsas i hepe and with prayer, she points to her vote, and bids them, bids all, the trustial as well as the timid, the hepe acd with prayer, she points to her vote, and bits them, bids all, the trustial as well as the timid, the conrageous as well as the doubling to work on and werk ever for justice and right. Her freemen did their duty. The odds were against them. A sister grate act by the whole river interest, the forts and their armed men, all the power and patronage of G overment, were against them. Besides, you, their friends, were afar off, unable to help them in their friends, were afar off, unable to help them in their friends, were afar off, unable to help them in their friends, and on the account day of August cluttered and hilled his last act of despotient!

New their hope and their prayer is for and with you, Preemen of the States, who have thus trusted the Freemen of the States, who have thus trusted the Freemen of the States, who have thus trusted the freemen of the Power significant the decision of the fathers, and contrary to justice; the Judicial, and all its departments, are for class and a base sectional interest—for monopolists who crush the poor white man into the durt, and neek to rib the nation of its deavest rights, and liberty of its most accordinated. Imitate the exemple of the Freemen of Kassas. Stand by

rights, and liberty of its most secred guards. rights, and liberty of its most secret guards. Indicate the example of the Freemen of Kansas. Sand by and stand up, as they have done, for principle. Salze the Constitution or the land, through the ballot, and put and keep it on the side of liberty, and rend the power which has perverted and made it the defender of tyranny—the practical upholder of a doctrible held to be informate in 1776, and felt to be degrading as well as informed new—that, under it, man may half except to in 1876.

held property in man.

For despotism the Freemen of Kansas have only one word. Remember the 2d day of August, 1858. As we have in the past, so will we in the future, stand by Freemen. Free Soil and Free Labor, with a fidelity which no opposition can shake, an integrity which no power can buy, a courage which no foe can daunt or defeat.

FENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SCRASTON, Pa., Aug. 10, 1858. The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Associatien of Pernsylvania met here this morning. To some the call to meet in Scranton seemed strange enough; for one has to keep up with the times actively to know that such a city exists. Eight years ago it was a wilderness, with but one furnace and a few workmen's cottages within "all the circuit of the hills," Now there are fine streets, handsome churches, three railroads, and about six thousand people. A hearty welcome this new-born giant of the woods has given the teachers of the State; and with the known hospitality of Scrantoniane, the wonderful scenery around, and the attractions of the occasion itself, a larger meeting has been collected than this Association ever held before.
At 101 o'clock a. m. the President, I. F. Stodart o

Susquebarna County called the meeting to order. After religious exercises, and the usual opening an nouncements, some business reports were offered, and the morning session was occupied by these and the members' names. This was rather dull work for a start, and should be attended to "out of meeting:" but some young ladies of Scranton, them selves teachers, entertained us with some admirable singing, and the general enthusiasm did not suffer The Hop. Geo. Sanderson, on the part of the citizens of Scranton, tendered a cordial welcome to the Association in a short and graceful speech.

At 2 p. m. the afternoon session began, with a discal workings. It took a wide range, but evoked a confession of a general sense of incompetency on the part of our teachers, and their desire for better opportunities of study, and—not a new cry—for better pay. On this last subject, however, the feeling is healthier than in former years; and a general impression gains than in former years; and a general impression gains ground that a teacher's services are worth, as Hadi-ras remarks of everything, "exactly what they bring," and that more pay is to be gained, not by talk,

but by improvement.

This debate was followed by a lecture, from Mr. C. This depate was followed by a feature, from Art. C.
T. Lewis of Chester County, on the study of history
in our schools. Some of the views this speaker took
were rather startling to teachers who have never
thought of history as a part of education, and were too
extreme for the meeting. Mr. Lewis would have very
scale and continued attention given to this branch.

extreme for the meeting. Mr. Lewis would have very early and continued attention given to this branch, supplanting by it some branches of natural science no a very popular. His address, however, has caused mach conversation on the topic, and seems to have given a new impulse to thought upon it.

The evening session, commencing at 7½ p. m., was opened with an address by the State Superintendent, H. C. Heskock. He is a little man of about five and thirty years of age, full of fice and vigor. His enthusiasm in the cause gives great force and influence to his speaking, and raises him not seldom to eloquence. He showed that under the working of the present school system, a radical change is obviously taking place through the State in public sectiment, and that even the German counties are becoming awakened to their educational wants and duties. Old Betks herself is following ber neighbors closely, and no longer self is following ber neighbors closely, and no longer deserves her bad name. Beside, the grasp with which our sturdy German yeomany seizes an idea is permanent. Even the financial revulsion of the last year has not diminished the sum devoted to the building of school houses in Pennsylvania.

has not diminished the sum devoted to the building of school houses in Pennsylvaria.

C. R. Coburn, County Superintendent of Bradford, then read a report on mathematical study. He dwelt at some length on the necessity of some knowledge of arithmetic, &c., for success in practical life, and on the scientific achievements of the calculus, and then proceeded to suggest methods of training classes in the elementary branches. A crowded audience was kept in earnest attention for over half an hour by these remarks, but they were of interest chiefly to practical teachers.

## A PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Sorrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WATKINS, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1858.

Just south of our pleasant village there is a work of nature which, for beautiful and romantic scenery, is not surpassed by any spot in the Empire State-th last half mile of a stream rolling over a rocky bed, through a beautiful dell, before it reaches the Valley of

last haif mile of a stream rolling over a rocky bed, through a beautiful dell, before it reaches the Valley of the Chemurg, through which it meanders to the waters of Seneca Lake. It is called the Glen Maris. A wide opening in the hill, which forms the western boundary of the Chemung Valley, is the main entrance to this picturesque and beautiful place.

Entering this and proceeding westward a short distance, you come to a flight of stairs at the mouth of the Glen, ascending which you reach a platform crossing a deep narrow gorge. A scene of wild, romantic beauty now lies durectly before you. Rugged cliffs and rising knolls, adorned with plants, shrubs and trees, all clothed in brilliant verdure, are in the wildest profusion, while a sparking case ade leaps at your side over the rocks into a basin thirty feet below. Ascending a few steps, cut out of earth and rock, you follow a narrow path which leads along the southern ride of the Glen. Below, on the right the stream moves rapidly along through its rocky channel, forming a number of beautiful falls. On either side are irregular walls of rock, and above them high banks arise, formed of rocky cliffs and knolls, displaying a great variety of verdant plants and trees. Here send there the boughs of trees on each side meet forming beautiful greenarches.

After again climbing the bank on your left, you pursue another path still higher up, amid the same diversified beauties. You then take a winding course along the southern bank, and, accending a number of steps cut in a large solid rock, come to a dight of stairs about twenty feet high, which take you above on the opposite side of the glen. Then following a narrow path for a short distance, you again cross the stream and reach another flight of steps, by which you ascend to a large dam. Here you have a fine view of the scenery through which you again cross the stream and reach another flight of steps, by which you ascend to a large dam. Here you have a fine view of the scenery through which you have a fine view of the

A GREAT PICNIC.

pendence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11, 1858. One of the largest and most truly charming of all pie-nice we ever a tend d, was given to day to the Sabbath Schools connected with the Methodist Episcopa Churches of New Haven, and held in a grove near Bridgeport. A train of nineteen cars, containing in all about 1,500 persons, both children and adults, left New Haven at about 9 o'clock a. m. Arriving at Bridgeport about 10 o'clock, they were met by the Methodist Sabbath Schools of Bridgeport at the dapot, Methodist Sabbath Schools of Bridgeport at the depot, and then, with bands and many appropriate ban test and motions they marched from there to the grove. Here, after kind greetings and congratulations, the children amused themselves in play, &c., until the given signals by the band, when the children surrounded the tables, which were spread, with o'all so many good things, altogether "too numerous to mention," and in good earnest ate, or, as we heard some children say, stuffed, until they could not est any more. The grown folks did not forget to est also. Then came a number of speeches, parlment and short, interspersed with singing by the children, and also serve German hymne, sweetly sung by the children in connection with the German Sabbath Sabool of New-Haven. We had it literally in Dutch, Latin and Chinese. The ever-favorite children's friend of Connecticut, Mr. John G. North, was received by the oblidren with their nearly hearty welcome. We took a learnerly stroll while the afdresses were being made, Canees. The Section of G. North, was received by the oblidren with their usual hearty welcoms. We took a learnerly stroll while the addresses were being made, and found a great many children, with some of a larger growth, ergaged in playing—Ring; we heard and saw a good deal of smacking. There a cluster were singing anthems, ac. Here was a kind teacher, with her infant scholars, singing, "I have a Father in the promised land," ac. There, again, were the dear or phan children of New-Haven, who were kindly invited. Everybody felt happy. It was a "Union Picnic," for all felt united in a common bond of brotherhood. We have come to the conclusion that Methodists know how to arrange a picnic—not to forget especially the ladies, who understand how to provide for the inner man. All arrived safety at home. We are ready to go next week to another one.

AMERICAN WINE-GROWERS ASSOCIA-

An informal meeting of several members of this Asoctation took place at the Latonia Springs, Thursday, August 5. The meeting was organized by the President, M. Werk taking the Chair, and by the appointment of B. F. Sanford as Secretary pro tem.

Before proceeding to taste and pronounce upon the merits of several samples of wines placed before them, a few preliminary remarks were made, by the different members, in regard to the importance of the American Wine-Growers' Association to the wine interest of Cun-

Dr. Mosher deprecated the cessation of its meetings. Circinpati was really the headquarters for pure wines of American growth. Their excellence has a worldwide reputation. But in this age of jostling compatition, and strivings after superiority, we have work to do if we would retain for Cincinnati that position to which it has attained, and to which it is rightly entitled. Already the wine men of Missouri, by their praiseworthy enterprise and by their offer of praiseworthy enterprise and by their oner of liberal premiums for the best samples of wine, were attracting attention to St. Louis as the dapot for wines of American growth. If the silence and inactivity that has characterized the wine men of Cincinnati for the last two or three years be continued, the hopes of our Miscouri friends will soon be realized.

Mr. Buchanan congratulated the growers of American wines on the increasing demand for their products.

can wines on the increasing demand for their products. The public taste was turning from poisonous and adulterated liquous to the pure juice of the graps. From present appearances there will continue to be a quick demand for all the wines we can possibly produce. As a Cincinnatian, he felt proud of its reputation. It was already noted for being the greatest park and whisky market in the world. She was fast becoming famous for being the greatest fruit market in our country, and if we would be true to ourselves, he predicted that the wines of Cincinnath, instead of losing their precent fame, would continue to increase in reputation.

Mr. Yestman regretted the discontinuance of the arr. Yestman regretted the disconnaince of the regular meetings of this Association. He admitted, however, that he believed himself principally at fault in the matter. In an unlucky moment he had introduced a resolution sholishing yearly dues as a title to membership. To keep an Association such as this in vigorous life, money was necessary, and it cannot be discovered with

ispensed with.

Mr. Kelly then proposed that the yearly dues should
be resumed, and that the amount should be increased

Mr. Yeatman suggested \$2. There were some Mr. Yea'man suggested \$2. There were some winegrowers who would be glad to become members of the
Association, but whose pecuniary circumstances
would render \$3 quite a tax; especially when added to
this sum they occasionally furnish to the members of
the Association two or three bottles of wine to be
tasted. To meet such cases, he for one was in favor
of each member who furnished a bottle of wine to tre
Association being oredited 50c. And if this rule was
adopted, he would then not object to the dues being
\$3 a year as proposed by Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Kelly suggested that the members present should
proceed to elect officers for the Association for the
ensuing year. This was objected to on the part of Mr.
Buchanan and Mr. Mottier on account of no notice
having been given the other members that such an
election was in contemplation.

Mr. Buchanan was in favor, however, of adopting

some plan that should arouse new interest in the wine cause. He therefore would move that the Secretary some plan that should arouse new interest in the wine cause. He therefore would move that the Secretary be instructed to issue public notice for a meeting of the members of the Association to take place at the rooms of the Cincinnati Horicultural Society, at 11½ o clock on Saturday, the 14th of August. That the object of such meeting should be the election of officers for the Society, and for the adoption of such new rules and regulations as should then be deemed advisable. This motion was unanimously carried.

The members now proceeded to taste and pronounce judgment upon the samples of wines placed before them. Each member was furnished with a slip of paper on which to mark down the rumber that the different samples should be rated at adopting 100 as the figure to denote the highest excellence.

Six samples of Catagoba, as follows:

Six	samples	of Catareba	, as follo	WE:		
1	Vintage of	'47, marke	d		*******	78
- 3	intege of	'48, market	1			96
3	intage of	'50, marke	d		*******	92
-	intage of	'51, market	1			97
3	intege of	'53, market	i			894
3	intage of	'54, market		**********		944
	Vintage of	'55, marke	d	********		934
A	a who	ole, Dr. 1	Mosher	8 Wines	were ve	ery high!
com	mended.	Those	of '48	and '51	were pe	articul ar

commended. Those of '48 and '51 were particularly noticeable for their exquisite aroms, and delicions, fruity flavor. The '51 sample was greatly admired for its fine, ethereal, Madeira taste; and the rich mellowness of the '48 wine was highly lauded, but presumed to be owing somewhat to its age. The sample of '54 was remarkable for its high Catawba flavor. Give this a few more years of age, and, in the opinion of members, it would be a most magnificent wine.

M. WERK'S 51 WINE.

This was a superior wine; its praise, along with its exquisite flavor, was on all the members tongues. exquisite flavor, was on all the memb Its average mark was 98. BUCHANAN'S VINTAGE OF '50.

Also a most excellent article. It was admired fully as much as Werk's, and received the same mark -98. 

The sample of 56 was a very fine, delicate wire; but that of 57 was a most glorious article, and pronounced by one of the judges as being the "best wine he ever drank." Tais was the same wine that ob-taized the \$100 premium from the Missouri Wine Com-

tsized the \$100 premium from the anssourt wine company last Spring.

MOTTIER'S '57 WINE.

This received an average mark of 102, and was the same as the wine that received the \$50 premium from the Missouri Wine Company.

Beside the samples of still Catawba, exhibited as above, Dr. Mosber placed before the members a bottle of wine made from the Venango grape, which was admired.

On account of the Verango grape for Miner's Seed-On account of the Verange grape for Miner's Seedling or Tennessee) being more free from the "rot"
than the Catawba, and from the real excellence of
the wine it produces, this grape, in the opinion of
members, is well worthy of more extended cultivation.

Before separating, a bottle of Werk's sparking Catawba was partaken of by the members, along with
some of Buchanan's superior Catawba brandy. The
drinking of these being prefaced by the announcement of the stirring news that the Atlantic Telegraph
Cable had been successfully laid, the meeting adjourned in the best possible spirits.

B. F. Sanford, Secretary pro tem.

E. F. SANFORD, Secretary pro tem.

The St. Paul Times publishes a letter from Orinoco. which states that every miner there can make a for tune-a good hand being able to gather from \$20 to \$25 per day. The principal difficulty is in the extreme fineness of the metal, which is like bran, and difficult to wash out of the black sand which the yellow particles checker.

PLANTATION LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From The Richmond South The following letter was addressed to R. F. W. Al tor, esq., Governor of South Carelina, by Dr. R. W. Gibbes, a medical gentleman who attended the slaves upon severa of the principal plantations of the Siate for many years, and who has here given the results of his observation so far as the philanthropy and thoughtfairers of the proprietors was involved in their treatment of the slaves. The whole correspondence was elicited by certain queries propounded by Gov. Cobb

"Солимить, Метей 6, 1858. "My Dean Governor: You sat my experience in relation to the economy and medical management of the plantations in the reignbornood of Chambia. I commerced attendance in 1833 on the plantations of Col. Wade Humpton, and, soon after, those of Col. Richard Siegiston, Major Thomas Paylor, B. F. Paylor, equ. and others, and for many years had several thousand negrees under my care. I can, therefore, speak with fair knowledge of their treatment by our recomment planters.

"On every plantation, the sick nurse, or doctor woman, is usually the most intelligent female on the place, and she has full authority, under the physician, over the sick. The overseer sends her to all cases, and she reports to him; if the osses are slight, he of airs (ofterer she) prescribes for them; if they are at all serious, the physician is sent for, and at any hour the night. Often have I ridden twelve or fifteen mi the night. Often have I ridden twelve or fitteen miles on a cold and rainy night to an infact, or even to an old and nucless negro, when they have been considered in danger. When there are many sick, the physician cent for to any serious case is usually asked to see all that are complaining; and where there are several nurses needed, additional provision is always made. made.
"If a busband is seriously sick, or a child, the wife

"If a busband is seriously sick, or a child, the wife or mother remains in the house to attend to their watte; or if the wife is ill, the husband is allowed to be with her. Whenever the phytician finds that the nurse is mattentive or inefficient, he selects the most intelligent young woman to supply her place, and trains her for the succession. Often have I done this, which every planter knows it is his interest to approve, and found the confidence well repaid. The necessity of having an intelligent nurse, and one in whem reliance can be placed, is very important; as on her firmness in discharge of her duty depends much of the success of medical heatment. Negroes are generally favalute, and believe that every one has his time appointed to die, and if it be 'come,' they expect to die; and, if not, they will get well without medicine. Often have I found them under conviction that they were to die and resisting medicine as useless, or fancying, under pressing symptoms, that they would recover without taking any—and imperative treatment, depending on the faithfulness of the nurse, absolutely required to be rigidly enforced. Frequently have I found the patient's bed'inned from its position of the day before, in order that he might die 'with his face toward the riving sun,' and often have I had it restored, and informed them that their 'time had not come to go home,' as they call it. This is essential to relieve the mind from the depressing influence of the expontation of ceath, and to procure an inspiring advantage of hope, which oncers the heart and exerts important curative effects. An intelligent nurse soon learns to appreciate the necessity of ner authority, and to exercurative effects. An intelligent nurse soon learns t appreciate the necessity of her authority, and to exer

On all the plantations that I have attended, I "On all the plantations that I have attended, I have always directed any diet that might be needed, which, if not immediately procurable, is sent for to Columbia. Brandy or wine is constantly demanded, and if not on the place is produced by my order wherever I please, and charged to the owner. Often have I known Col. Hampton to send to a sick negro sherry or Madeira of a quality seldom found on sale; he dispersed it herally when required. In relation to my lamented friend, I may be allowed to say that he once received a letter from a young physician offering to received a letter from a young physician offering to reside on his plantation, for a moderate salary, to attend to his people. His reply to him was, that his own remily physician must be the physician to them.

own samily physician must be the physician to them. This is general.

"In the hygiene of the plantation there is much clearliness required, and the houses are whitewashed and abundantly supplied with wood in cold weather. Several teams are constantly employed on the large plantations to supply fuel, as negroes bear cold badly. The risk of fire, especially with children, induces the use generally of woolen clothing; but in Summer cotton ornaburg is the material mostly supplied. Where pneumonia, the most fatal of all diseases among necessis and to prevail finance shifts are frequently. pneumonia, the most fatal of all diseases among ne-groes, is apt to prevail, flannel shirts are frequently distributed, and woolen stockings to the females. Ex-perier ce shows that their use, with good blankets and abundant fuel, are the best means of diminishing the prevalence of this disease on the river-swamp planta-tions, where it is usually seen in its worst form.

"There is no class of working people in the world better cared for than the Southern slave—and in child-hood or old age there is no difference shown. I have often received a large fee for a surgical operation on a superamusted or useless negro, when humanity dic-tated it to relieve suffering, or for the removal of

a superantuated of nervess negro, when numbers that dit to relieve suffering, or for the removal of cataract to allow old age the precious privilege of a restoration to sight. I have seen the mistress give the same attention habitually to the sick negro child as to her own, and sit up at night to see that it was not neglected. This, however, is not corticed to the plantations, but may be seen at any time in our villagers and towers.

lages and towns.

"Within the past fifteen years, religious services have been introduced generally on the plantations in this detrict, and in many instances the owners of plantations have engaged the stated services of ministers of the Gospel to preach and give instruction to their people. It is very common for the young ladies of the household to have classes on Sunday of the children as well as grown negroes, to whom they give oral in-struction, texts of Scripture and hymns.

"The kindness in sickness in seeing after the com-

"The kindness in Schness in seeing aller the com-forts of those dependent beings, causes a strong at-tachment from early childhood toward their masters and mistressee: and this grows with their growth and strengthens with their strength. Sickness of the lat-ter, or any members of the family, is as much a source of solicitude and distress to the former as among their own families; and death is a greater grief to them, as they rarely mourn the less of their own children, while the sense of submission from childhood to their earthly master no doubt practically influences that to the providence of God. They feel the privation of comforts that the master or mistress dispenses. I have seen far greater exhibition of real feeling at the loss of a young master or mistress than at the loss of members of their own family.

"As to another branch of medical treatment: A

"As to another branch of medical treatment: A working woman who goes into a lying-in hospital in Europe for her confinement, is usually dismissed on the eighth day—on our plantations one month is allowed before any service is required, and then the mother returns to the quarters several times during the day to suckle the infant, which is left in care of an elderly nurse, who has others to take care of. When the child is two or three months old it is carried into the field to the mother by the child nurse—the children from seven to twelve or thirteen years being used as nurses. When negroes are in weakly health, they sometimes make good shepherds; or, reovering from sickness, they usually are put at some light service, such as shucking and shelling corn, making clothes, or spinning, &c., until well enough for field work, and it wet and bad weather they are given some in-door occupation.

some in-door occupation.
"In addition to the regular allowance of bacon "In addition to the regular allowance of bacon, meal and molasses, with at some seasors potatoes, all who are disposed to be industrious have gardens, and poultry, which are sourcess of comfort as well as of profit. Eggs and chickens are supplied by them in large numbers to their owners, who pay them their full value, or to neighbors. I have recently purchased 250 bushels of corn from the negroes of one plantation in my care, and the overseet, has just informed me that there is as much more for me. I have known a single negro to receive \$120 for his year's crop of corn and fodder, raised by his own labor, when his own task had been done.

and noder, raised by a wan abor, when his own task had been done.

"I have written you rather a discursive letter, cur-rente calamo, but trust it will give you an idea of the treatment on our Corgates.

"Very sincerely yous. ROBERT W. GIBBES, M. D. "Gev. R. F. W. ALLSTON."

## LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

A NEGRO RESELLION - Last Friday week, says The Conferrille (Miss.) Intelligencer of the 30th ult., the overseer on Mr. James K. Polk's plantation (some eight miles below this) undertook to whip one of the hands, when the others interfered and rescued the culeight miles below this innertoos to whip one of the hands, when the others interfered and rescened the culprit. Mr. Mars, the overreer, then started out for assistance, and during his absence the nagroes armed themselves with are, hatchets, clubs, scythes, atones, &c., retrested to the gin-house, bid defiance to the overreer and his friends, and swore they would die to a man before one of their party should be whipped. Mr. Amos Duke, in attempting to arrest one of them, was struck acroes the side of the head with a club, and, it is feased, will lose one of his eyes from the effects of the blow. Things continued in this state up to Tuesday last, when a party of some seventy-five citizens of this place and Troy visited the plantation and arrested evary negro on the place. They were tried the next morning on the plantation, before Judge Fisher, who committed four of the ring leaders to jail to await the action of the Graod Jury. The balance, some fifty or sixty, were wnipped according to their several ceverts.

BORDER WARPARE ON THE OHIO.—A year ago, an

Border Warpare on the Onio.—A year ago, an eld man samed Bell, and his son, living in this State, opposite Brandenburg, were suspected by the citizens of Meade County, Ky., of being privy to or abeliors.

of fugitive slaves. They were watched, and found to be in communication with some free negroes in the historior of the State, whose visit to Beil's house ied to the subsequent proceedings. Bell and his som were decoyed one night down to the river and within the jurisdiction of Kentucky, where they were arrested on a warrant from a Kentucky magistra'e, on a charge of siding the escape of slaves, and taken to Meece County and lodged in the Brandenburg jull, where they have remained for nearly a year—their proseculors not being prepared for trial. I no sons of Bell, returned from California recently, found that their father and brother, as they allege, had been kidnapped and carried to a foreign jurasiliction, and held fir twelve months, as they believed, on a faise charge. On thursday last there was a barbeche at Garnetteville, in Meade County, to which most of the ottizens of Branden burg went in a crowd, and among them the jailer, who left his wife and a lad, the only keepers of the jail. Between I and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the two California Bells landed at Brandenburg and proceeded to the jail, three hindred yarls from the shore, and demanded the keys to the cells. The jailor's wife and the lad were so intimidated by threats that they allowed the Bells to take them. They immediately released their father and brother, and placing a pair of revolvers in the hande of evon, the whole party escaped from the jail. An alarm bairing given, several citizens armed toemselves and followed the Bells to the landing, and fired upon them. The Bells returned the shates, and kept a crowd of twenty pursuers at bay, till they had secured their skiff and a safe passage across the river. No one, we believe, was wounded by the fiting; but the resone has caused a great deal of indignation on the Kentucky shore, and some little explication among Bell's neighbors on the Indiana side. The Bells were on Saturday last at their farm opposite Brandenburg, and twey say that they will remain there, derying the whole of heavy worked in of fagitive slaves. They were watched, and found to

ANOTHER MASTER MUNDERED.—We learn from The Donaldsonville Coast Journal that Mr. Constant Melancon, a young gentleman widely known and estermed, was killed by one of his negroes, on the 26th nilt, at his residence in St. James, about eight miles below Donaldsonville. The Coast Journal gives the following particulars of the murder and death of the

"It appears that Mr. Melancon had discovered in the negro's cabin a portion of some things that had been stolen, some nights previously, from a store in the neighborhood. As the slave could give no satisfactory explanation as to the manner in which these the neighborhood. As the stave count give he satisfactory explanation as to the manner in which these factory explanation as to the manner in which these things came into his possession, his master determined to punish him, and with that intention took him to the sugar-bouse to get irons for him. Arrived there, he made the negro is blacksmith, it seems) forge some manneles for his legs, and while stooping down to try their size, he received a blow from the slave which felled him to the earth. The weapon used by the murderer was a huge blacksmith's hammer. Leaving his master for dead the recoundrel started off, but had not proceeded far when, chancing to look back, he saw his unfortunate victim essaying to rise. He immediately returned and finished his bloody dead, after which he cast the body into a pond, mounted his master's horse and rove off toward the woods. The family of the deceased was soon made acquainted with the dreadful deed, another slave having witnessed the concluding part of the scene. Dogs were obtained and the murderer was hotly pursued. In his flight he abandoned the horse; but the avenger was on his treil, and he doubtless feit the impossibility of escaping. At all events, he emerged from the woods, ran to the river ard threw himself in. Before the witon his freil, and he doubtees rent the impossionity of escaping. At all events, he emerged from the woods ran to the river and threw himself in. Before the wit resses of his act came up it was all over—the mur derer was drowned.

derer was drowned.

Assassination of Ma. C. P. Melancon, -Le
Meschacebe of the 31st ult. has the details of the assassination of this young gentleman. The deed was
committed in the Parish of St. James, in broad day. committed in the Parish of St. James, in broad daylight. It appears that a negro man named fourissaict
had committed acme theft, and Mr. Melancon, in company with two negroes, went to secure him for punishment. The regro was at work in a blacksmith shop.
On finding out the object of Mr. Melancon's visit, he
made at him with a hammer, and hit him twice on the
head; then endeavored to make his escape, but owing
to the high water had to return. Finding that Mr.
Melancon was not quite dead, he repeated the blows
and killed him outright. He then made his escape on
a horse, but was alterward pursued, caught and put and killed him outright. He then hade in a savage on a horse, but was alterward pursued, caught and put in to a skiff, frem which he jumped overboord and was drowned. Mr. Melancon leaves a wife and three children—was much esteemed, says The Baton Ronge Gazette, and to his scientifi) attainments are the planters of Louisians indebted for the introduction of

planters of Lousians indebted for the introduction of the bi sulphate of lime in sugar making.

[N. O. Deits, Aug. 5.

MURDER BY SLAVES.—The Trinity (Ls.) Independent says that George W. Hack'er, employed by H. D. Mandeville, as overseer on his plantation near that place, was found dead on the morning of the 1st ult, under circumstances which rendered it highly probable that he had been murdered. A post-mortem examination of his body was made by a physician of the neigh berhood, but no traces of poison were detected, nor anything noticed that seemed to be satisfactory evidence that violence had been used. After waiting the developments of time, suspicion became strong evidence that violence had been used. After waiting the developments of time, suspicion became strong that Hackler had been murdered by a combination of a number of slaves on the plantation. The suspected parties were arrested and questioned separately and apart from each other. Two negro men made a full confession of their guilt, and without the possibility of concert, gave the same statement of facts in relation to the murder. Death was produced by suffocation. A sufficient number of the compirators entered the house of the deceased in the night and perpetrated the horrid act. The two slaves who confessed the murder was the murder was to be triad on trated the herrid act. The two slaves who confessed their participation in the murder were to be tried on the 28th ult.

MCEDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A young manamed Jacob O. Robbins of Wilson County, N. C. was murdered by one of the slaves of his father, near the residence, on the 3d inst. The weapon used was

## AGRICULTURAL INTRILIGENCE

INDIAN CORN-TWO HUNDRED BUSHELS PER ACRE -It has been published-and, so far as we can see, duly certified-that Dr. J. W. Parker of Colum bis, S. C., grew, in 1857, upon his farm near that town, 200 bushels and 12 quarts upon one measured sere of ground, and 116 bushels and 6 quarts upon

In the report to the State Agricultural Society, Dr.

Parker states that the seed selected for planting was from North Carolina, and designated "Bale Mountain Corn." After soaking it during the night in a stropg solution of nitre, it was planted from 8 to 1? inches de ance in the row, covered with hose, and the ground rolled, leaving it perfectly level. The land was the border of a small creek, underdrained, and prepared by plowing in November, and manured in December with 25 two-horse loads of cow-house manure, plowed in and followed by a subsoil plow drawn by two mules About the 1st of March another coat of good stable and cow manure was spread and plowed in as the first. Early in April, three cart loads of air-elacked lime and wo sacks of salt were spread over each acre and lightly plowed under. On the 14th of May the ground was thoroughly plowed with Glaze's large iron plow, harrowed level and laid off 30 inches apart with a shovel plow. Guazo and plaster were sprinkled in the furrows, near 200 lbs. of the former and 300 lbs. of the latter to each acre. On the 14th of May the corn was plowed with a

lorg, very sarrow plow, and dressed over with hoes. On the 5th and 17th of Jure the same work was repeated, each time leaving the ground level. About the first of July it was necessary to draw a ridge about the roots of the corn to prevent its falling. During a protracted drouth, acre No. 1 was twice irrigated, and sere No. 2 had the water turned on it once.

The yield of acre No. 1, as before stated, exceeded 200 bushels. No 2 was part of it replanted, which the Committee say prevented the yield being as large as the other.

True, this crop cost labor and manure, but does it not pay better than the tens of thousands of acres that do not yield ten bushels per acre, for such are as common as blackberries all over the Southern States. The land used being "sandhil brushland," required the high manuring, as it is not naturally fertile enough to produce such crops. The secret, however is in the under draining, the frequent plowing and subsoiling and irrigation.

THE POTATO BLIGHT .- THE BUFFALO THEORY .-In relation to an article from The Buffalo Commercian Advertiser lately published in THE TRIBUNE and many other papers. The Albany Country Gentleman cays. upon the authority of Dr. Ass Fitch, a learned entomologist:

"The cause of the rot is supposed to be an insect. and numerous experiments are given to confirm this view; the insect itself is described at leopth. Its rame, with the spelling corrected, is the Phytocorn inactions of Beauvois, and is supposed to be identical

with the inrect described by Say so the Captus oblin-catur. Now, if the theory tast the potato rot is caused by this insect is correct, there are these difficulties, which must occur to say one acquainted with ento-

mology:
"I. The insect referred to has always been known "I. The insect referred to has always been known to the profits as no perous "I. The insect referred to has always been known in this country, and was probably quite as nu nerous fifty years ago as it ever has been since. From the earliest times the farmers have found it infesting their potato fields, and have consequently given it the common name of "the potato bug." Why did it never cause the ret until so recently?

"2. The insect referred to has never infested Great Britain—the only examples of it seen there, so far as we can accertain, having been carried thither as our osities in collections gathered in this country. Why

we can accertain, having been carried thither as our-osities in cultections gathered in this country. Why did the potato rot appear there? Could the devasta-tions of the insect in the crops of America have caused the rot that carried off all the potatoes in Ireland one

GRUBS AND GRASS - The London Gardners Chronicle says, there is a prospect of a total destruc-tion of the grass in the London parks, by the grab of an insect known as "Daddy Longlege," which ests the roots of the turf and totally destroys it. "Various remedies have been tried without success." Have any of those remedies been a heavy dressing of salt If not it should be tried at once.

### DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

ONE DOLLAR FOR A CONNECTICUT WIFE.

ONE DOLLAR FOR A CONNECTICUT WIFE.

From The New Haven Palladium.

Lucy Wolcott, alias Case, whose divorce case, now pending at Hartford, was mentioned by us yesterday, seems to be a remarkable woman, and her case is certainly a remarkable one. She is the legal wife of Oliver Wolcott of West Aven. There has been all sorts of troubles between them. The facts of craelly and reglect on his part, shown in the testimony at Hartford, are simest incredible. He has constantly abused her, never bought her but one dress during all their union, left her and her children in want of the simplest necessaries of life, and caused her to hate him most bitterly, and, we thick, most justly. True, there is, we believe, no evidence as to the origin of these troubles; but Wolcott is a brute, and he is sixty years of age, while she is but thirty. "May and December can rever agree." In the absence of any claim that she has brought this treatment upon herself by infidelity or other fault, we cannot but think that the blane for this terrible state of things lies with her cruel and heartless husband.

People who wish to know how heartless and brutish this man was, will have abundant opportunity in reading the following remarkable document. Wolcott sells his wife lucy—the wife whom he vowed to love and cherish till deatt—to Salmon D. Case of Sansbury, for one dollar! The document is a very ingenious mesh of legal phrases, intended to evade the real nature of the transaction and yet be binding on the parties, and is in parport simply a bill of sale, by which Wolcott trades off his wife for one dollar. We should particularly like to know who was the "foul attorney wno the lostnessome fees did earn," but his name does not appear.

pear.

Memorandum of an agreement made this 18th day of August.
A. D. 1855, between Oliver Wolcott of Avon, in the State of
Connecticut, and Lucy, wite of said Oliver, and Salmon D.
Case of Simsbury, in the State of Connecticut.
Whereas, unhappy differences have arisen between said Oliver
and his said wife, and the said Lucy has for a long time lived
separate from her said husband without charge or expense to him,
and the said Case has agreed to employidury, and for her services has agreed, and doth hereby sares, to furnish her with all
necessaries during his natural life; now for the purpose of securing the said wife, her wearing apparel and other property from
the literforence and control of her said husband, in consideration
of one dollar paid by said Case, the receipt of which is hereby
asknowledged, and other considerations, the said Oliver doth
hereby sell and convey to said Case, in trust of said Lucy, all her
wearing apparel and all articles of jewelry and ornament now
med, or that have been used or worn by her, and all the furnitions of every description which has been given to her or purchased from the avais of her personal labor, to have and to hold
the same to said Case in trust for raid Lucy and her children by
me, interver. And said Oliver convenants and sgress with said
Case and said Lucy that he will not at any time hereafter compet
its said wife to conshit with him, or moles to trouble her for
such living separate and spart from him, or any other, person or
persons for receiving between the said Lucy, with her or knowlingly
come into any house or thate where she may dwell, reside or beton read of cause to be sent asy letter or message to her; nor
shall he, the said Oliver, at any time hereafter, o aim or demand
any of the money or property of any description which the said
Lucy has in her custedy, or which shall be devised or given to
shall he, the said Case, wolnthelly, and without fear or compulsion
of her said the said Lucy, voluntarily, and without fear or compulsion
of her said t

Reper at any piace of places within the limits of the States of Massachusetts of Connecticut.

And the said Lowy, voluntarily, and without fear or compulsion of her said heaband, consents and agrees to serve the said Case as his helievisceper in the States aforesaid during his matural life, and for the consideration aforesaid, and for her support and matural life, and for the consideration aforesaid, and for her support and matural law, and said Case shell have all her earnings while employed in the house and family of said Case, but not for services periormed in other families or for other persons.

And said Oliver and his wife aforesaid mutually agree to five separate and apart from each other, and the said Lucy is forever to be five from the control of said hasband.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seek.

In presence of Collver Wolcott, [seed]

J. M. Sterriss. LUCY WOLCOTT, [seed]

It is plain shough that Wolcott was the prime

It is plain enough that Wolcott was the prime mover in the above sice little arrangement. Neither Case nor Lucy seem to have had any suspicion that the bargain was not a perfectly legal one, or that the document was not a perfectly legal one, or that the document was not a beclutely bin ing on all the parties who signed it. They have already paid dearly for their share in the affair. Case is now serving out a term in the State Prison for the offense. Lucy also served with him for a time, but was pardoned out. She once wrote to The Times a very feeling letter, declaring that she desired to remain in prison as long as Case remained there, and to share her fortunes with

decrams that are desired to remain in prison as long as Case remained there, and to share her fortunes with him, good or bad. She seems to be a simple hearted woman, who hates Wolcott with all her soul, while she has been won by the kindness of Case, and loves him as she ought to love a husband only.

A more pittul case than here, as it seems to us, has rarely been made the subject of legal investigation in Conaccident. The conduct of Wolcott deserves punishen ent a thousand fold more severe than that which the law has inflicted upon Case or Lucy, who have been the victims of his cruelty and meanness; and yet the law seems to have no hold on him whatever. Lucy appears in court at this time asking only for a divorce from the man who has caused her suffering, shame and imprisonment, and with whom she cannot and ought not to live as a wife another hour. She has done much wrong; but all must feel that her sins are as white as snow compared with those of Wolcott, done much wrong; but an must reet that her sins are as white as show compared with those of Wolcott who, instead of her loving husband, has been her bru-tal tyrant, and who, instead of protecting and cherica-ing her, has done whatever he could to blacken her

neme, degrade her character and proctitute her per-son. Whatever else may be just, she ought to be set free from servitude to this busband. The result of her petition is not yet announced; but we think our readers will agree that a stranger case than this rarely appears in the courts of this "land of steady habits." steady babits

#### WIFE-TAMING IN BOSTON. From The Boston Herald

From The Boston Herald.

Mr. Fitzgerald resides in Congress street, and is married to a woman who takes shuff and is fond of spinning street-yarn. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. F. announced her intention of visiting Mrs. Dunlap and getting her daily supply of rappee. Mr. F. issued positive injunctions against such a course, but as the wife insisted, the husband adopted a novel method of keeping her at home. He got a chain, about an inch in diameter, wound it around her ankle, and then passed the ends through the handle of a fix-iron and secured them by means of a beavy padlock. Putting the key in his pocket he walked off to his work and chuckled at his originality.

Mrs. F. considers hereelf just as smart as her "old man," and as seen as he had left the house she took one of her aprone, half a dozen towels, and a string and managed to confice the flat-iron to her knee, and thus heavily laden, she walked out got her snuff, and was quietly putting it into a box, when some person discovered the chain, and gave information at the second station-house, and Lieut. Whitcomb, with great delicacy, relieved the wife of her extra burden, although he was compelled to smash the lock with a hemmer in doing so. Mr. Fitzgerald will have to in-

great dencacy, renewed the wife of her extra burden, although he was compelled to smash the lock with a hammer in doing so. Mr. Fitzgerald will have to invert snother method, and if he succeeds he can make a fortune in teaching his secret to others, a la Rarey.

## A MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION. From The Ann Arbor (Mich.) News, 3d. A story is current, and said to be substantially true

A story is current, and said to be substantially true, of a matrimonial speculation, in which the widow of a former prominent citizen of the county, residing in our stater city of Ypsilanti, was principal actor. Finding herself sole possessor of a fine mansion and a dowry of \$10,000 yielding an income of seven per cent, but finding her income insufficient to keep up a style proportioned to the magnificence of her dwelling, she naturally enough—and sensibly enough, had her plan proved as fertunate in the sequel as it was happy in its conception—corcluded that, as her house contained ample room for two, a matrimonial alliance which would add to her own income a moderate amount toward the support of the household, would be proper and desirable. Accordingly she became the wife of a gentleman of standing and some reputed wealth, residing in Detroit. During the great hashoial crisis of last Fall, however, his wealth vanished into thin air, and this or some othercause produced discord. To make a long story short, the lady proposed to endow her uncongenial lord with half her fortune if he would but take himself off. The offer was promptly ac speed.

Milwaukee Railroad Company, was made over to a bushand. The story goes that me lady ragress last trade, and would be glad to get back his at one

# INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS

Copied from our Latest Exchange Papers

Judge Linch in Kansas, -The Kansas cornege ept of The Boston Journal writes:

ent of The Boston Journal write:

"The Supreme Court of the People, with his have Judge Lyrch on the bench, has just concluded in the session in Summer. On Sunday last, a Mr. P. suppress his name for the sake of his family, who came tere from Atchison three or four months addecayed a little girl, five years old, into the reduced a little girl, five years old, into the reduced a little girl, five years old, into the reduced him and induced him to desir. It is seriously all the returned home, and told near mother what had pened. Early in the evening the affair became them in town, and existed a tornado of public indignation. "A crowd gathered in front of the house occanion by the old miscreant who is some \$5 pears of new terms." by the old miscreast (who is some 5) part of age, me has five or six children.) Two or three of them entered the dwelling, Grageod him out of the bed in the beat him one of the beat in the beat him out of the beat him.

bas five or six children.) Two or three of the entered the dwelling, dragged him out of the bed in which he and his wife were sleeping; and rave him time to don his tether garments. At his stage of his forced and rather hasty totlet he sprang toward the head of the bad, as if seeking something. His potter, tal visitors, supposing him in search of a revolver, instantly caught him and passed him out of done as he had been a stick of wood. There he was caught by a score of mer, who rushed him toward the fiver. On the way, he snatched a revolver from the helf one of them, and was just cocking it, when he was knocked down and it was wrenched from him.

"His 'visitors' soon reached the steam ferry-bat; a rope was noosed around his body under the arm, and he was thrown into the river. In a fer me conds the crowd drew him up, permitting his a dangle rather roughly against the side of the bat, questioned him: but he deuted the charge break against him; dropped him in and drew him out against him; dropped him in and drew him out against him; dropped him in and drew him out against him; dropped him in and drew him out against him; dropped him in and drew him out against him; dropped him in and drew him out against him; dropped him in and drew him out against him; dropped him he had simply taken the him had in the him to be the town and that they had so doubt of it; and that they also were 'in fine in the discipline they were giving him.

He was finally permitted to go home, on a selemn promise to leave the town early the next morang, never to return. It was with considerable difficulty that his captors were discussed from tarring and feathering or horsewhipping him. In their scotled condition, they would undenstedly have taxen his life had not some of the more thoughtful others accided their sympathy for his family. As it was, behas received a leseon which he will not soon forget; and

Major McCullough on his War Home.—Major McCullough—ene of the Commissioners upon the part of the United States Government to negotiate with the Memorae in Ursh—passed through our city yesterday on his way East, and hencred us with a call at the effice of The Enquirer. The Major was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and caure through from Sar Lake City to Leavenworth (Kansas) in thirty-time days, by an overland journey across the plains. The Major has no confidence in the perpetuity of the permanent with the Mormons, unless the Government keeps at Salt Lake City a strong military for each from 1,500 to 2,000 men. In regard to the population of the Mormons, the Major estimates it at short 50,000. They could bring into the field about 7,60 signing men, of whom some 700 are excellent trees and efficient mountaineers. The Major stated, in the course of conversation, that he advised Brighting young, if he desired to found a great State and hierarchy, to pull up his stakes and remove to some other MAJOR McCullough on his War Howe .- Major Young, if he desired to found a great State and hierachy, to pull up his stakes and remove to some other country. The prophet afterward declared that he allowed no man to advice him—to stand between him and God, from whom alone he took his councel. It is Major McCullough's decided opinion that the United States should maintain there a very strong military government, for the Mormous have no love for our institutions, and can only be kept in subjection by coercive measures. To effect that it would be accessely to repeal the law organizing the Territory, and vest all authority in a Governor and Council, appointed by the President and Senate. [Cim. Enq., Aug. M.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE FALLS CITY.—As already announced by telegraph, the Falle City burst a charden head, 35 miles below Mamphis, a few days may and but for a large ice-box which was standing a tween the cylinder and the boilers, the result walk have been much more disastrous. The accident occurred near Austin, while the passengers were at diner, who numbered about three hundred, and produced the greatest consternation. They all ranhed out, and one of our informants states that it required all his strength to prevent his being pushed overboard. One man feil to the lower deck, but secaped with a sprained ankle.

There were four of the crew blown overboard, of whom three were drowned, one, a little boy, who was

There were four of the crew blown overboard, or whom three were drowned, one, a little boy, who was employed in the cook house, was saved, but he died subsequently. Besides, seven of the crew were scaled, two of whom could not survive. The little boy swam nearly haif a mile, when the steadboat Langley came up, and a rope was thrown to him. He caught hold of it with his hands, but they were so badly scaled that he could not use them, and be put badly scalded that he could not use them, and he pat the rope in his mouth, and was thus rescued. The passengers raised a subscription for him. He codured his suffering without a murmur, and died before the boat reached Memphis. The Falls City then came up on one wheel. Nearly all her passengers left her at Memphis and came to Cairo on the Fanny Bullitt. The Falls City blew out her packing when a short dis-tance above Natchez, but no one was injured but tance above Natchez, but no one was is jured by it. Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY-A WELL-KNOWN CITIZES Accidentally Blowing Out his Brains - Yesterday morning, a little before a clock, S. J. John. farmiture dealer, No. 28 East Fourth street, residing near College Hill, arcse, and opening the front door, and seeing a bawk flying about the barn, be called a servant, all the pulse. servant-girl, the only person up about the house, to bring him his gup, which sie did. Having asked her if it was loaded, she said she thought not, when he re-quested her to go to his room and get a box of perca-sion cans.

During the girl's absence he raised the hammer of During the girl's absence he raised the hammer of the gun, and was about to blow in the barrel was a favorite dog came bounding toward Mr. J., his parastriking the trigger just as the wespon was raised to his face. The gue, which was loaded with a cap on the tube, was discharged, the shot tearing off a portion of his shull and dashing out his brains. He much have been killed so suddenly and quickly as to have been unconscious of the least pain, or even of the cause of his destruction.

This most melancholy accident is deeply lamented, as Mr. John was a worthy citizen, full of industry, energy and enterprise, and had very many personal friends in the city. He leaves a wife and large family—eight daughters.

[Cin. Equirer.

THE LOVER'S SWING.—We learn from a correspondent that the fashionable notion of suicide has found its way into the fashionable circles of at least one Summer resort. At one of these, known to the pleasure-seeking world as "Deal," quite an exciting scene occurred a few days since, tinging with something more than the wonted life those who back is the happy, genial pleasures of this famous but quiet retreat. The house at Deal stands some four handred and fifty yands from the sea, between which there is a walk some seven feet wide, which serves as the thoroughfare. Near the beach, to prevent the walk from being filled with sand by passing wagons, two apright being filled with sand by passing wagons, two noright pieces of timber are erected, about eight feet in high, with a cross-piece near the top. An interesting young Philadelphia lady, having fallen desperately a love with a cross-piece near the top. with a cross-piece near the top. An interesting young Philadelphia lady, having fallen desperately a low with a gentleman whose attentions were monopolized by a couple of New Fork ladies—aboit he was a faithful and devoted attendant until their arrival—resolved to make it the last time that she should be so gayly deceived. At the hour for bathing two ladies and game were on their way to the beach, when, horror-strikes, they beheld dangling from the cross-beau, which, since the occurrence, has been named the "Love" Saing") the form of a lady in her bathing dress. Been was at orce recognized by the party as "the lady in love." The gentlemen quickly lowered the lady by the rope by which she was suspended, and carried her to the arbor on the beach, when it was discovered that her pulse was actively bealing. By the application of some water to her face, and rubbing her wise, she speedily revived, and in less than half an hour above as seen dashing about in the surf—mone more full life and applies than she. Since the above occurrence, which has been the current topic of conversation among the gueste at Deal, it has been rumored that a gestleman from a neighboring city attempted to "shalf de off this mortal coil" at the same place, but the facts teng in possession of his immediate friends in the surface in possession of his immediate friends has been impossible to learn the cause which impelled him to the rash act.

Tennanter Death or a Lady in Dave Coesti.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A LADY IN DANE COUSTS, Wis .- The Madison Argus contains the following particulars of the terrible death of Mrs. Miller, wife of the Peetmaster at Sweet Home, in Dane County:

"We regret to learn of the fearful death of Mra. Miller, wife of Mr. Miller, Postmester at Seest Home, in this county. Last Sunday she started on horse-back, either to church or a neighborhood visit. She was discovered about two hours afterward in a lase